

FOR PRESIDENT. U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. SCHUYLER COLFAX

Presidential Electors. A. B. MEYER, of Multnomah county, W. H. HAY, of Washington county, J. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

For Congress. JOSEPH C. WILSON, OF WASCO COUNTY.

District Attorneys. 1st District, J. A. Chisworth, of Benton, 2d District, N. B. Humphrey, of Linn, 3d District, G. H. Durham, of Multnomah, 4th District, F. C. Hyde, of Grant.

Republican Platform. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, MARCH 20, 1872.

The Union Republican party of Oregon, in Convention, makes this declaration of its principles and policy: 1. To the Constitution of the United States and all its amendments we pledge our unflinching allegiance; to its authority a willing obedience; to its full and legal construction and enforcement our constant support.

2. That the success of the present National Administration in reducing the national debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, abolishing every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the nation's wards with paternal care against the cruel avarice of speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with Foreign Powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people, and justify entire faith in the confidence and commendation of every true Republican.

3. We regard the tax in our national debt, in full compliance with all legal obligations to our creditors everywhere, and in accordance with the true letter and spirit of its contracting, as no longer a question of honor; but the Government, clearly understood, we denounce all forms and degrees of repudiation of that debt, as affirmed by the Democratic party and its sympathizers, as not only national dishonor, but positively criminal, and we will never consent to a suspension of honor or justice in its complete satisfaction.

4. We admit of no distinctions between citizens, whether native or foreign birth, and therefore we favor the granting of full citizenship to the people of these States lately in rebellion; and we here pledge the full and effective protection of our civil laws to all persons, voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

5. We favor the encouragement of railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public lands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

6. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those duties on imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we recommend the policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages; to agriculture remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.

7. We believe that popular education is the sure and lasting basis of a free government, and shall ever oppose any diversion of, or interference with the common school funds or lands in this State, for any other than their legitimate purpose, and we condemn the policy of favoritism by the last Legislature whereby two hundred thousand dollars taken from the school fund were granted to a corporation consisting mainly of Democratic leaders, and party favorites for the construction of a work which another corporation, entirely sound and responsible, offered to construct for seventy-five thousand dollars less; and that we are in favor of the passage by the Legislature of an efficient school law, such as shall secure to all citizens of our State a good common school education.

8. We hold no school property strong to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp lands belonging to this State have been taken from the needy settlers, and given without limit or price of favor to the land grabber and speculator; whereby the emoluments and salaries of State officers have been unconstitutionally increased, and the taxes increased thousands of dollars by the creation of new and unnecessary offices and salaries; for the purpose of providing for party favorites; and whereby the officers of our metropolis have been deprived of the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of one State officer and laws as extravagant, reckless, illegal and destructive, and we richly charge all those results as the acts of the Democratic party.

9. We are in favor of the United States giving to each honorably discharged soldier who served in the armies of the United States to and during the war a warrant for a homestead of 160 acres of public lands.

10. That we demand the repeal of the so-called Hittell act, which was devised to support paper Democratic newspapers at the public expense.

11. That the Republican party of this State are in favor of the General Government extending aid to the building of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, and from Jackson county to Humboldt; and we hereby pledge our party representatives to the support of the same.

12. That the indiscriminate licensing of persons to sell spirituous liquors without being placed under any responsible liabilities for the abuse thereof, having been found by experience to promote the growth of crime and pauperism, and thereby to seriously increase the rate of taxation, the Republican party reserve the right and duty of the lawmaking power to prevent and limit the evils and abuses of such sale, so far as concerns the public good, and is consistent with individual liberty, by refusing to license other than law-abiding and responsible persons, who can furnish sufficient sureties for good conduct.

13. That the Republican party of Oregon is in favor of obtaining assistance from the General Government for the construction of a wagon road from the city of Portland to the Dalles, recognizing this as a most important and necessary improvement for the State.

14. We affirm that the continuance in power of the Republican party is the only sure preservation of national peace and prosperity, and for reasons therefore we point to its brilliant record in the late civil war; to a complete nationality; to a united sisterhood of thirty-seven States; to our Territories rapidly warning into State life; to a nation freed from the blot of human slavery; to an elevated and enlarged citizenship; to our national standing at home and abroad; to the work of vigorous reform in all departments of authority or trust; to an unequalled foreign credit; to a successful and solid financial system, and to the unparalleled peace and prosperity everywhere in our broad domain, and these are our pledges for the future.

15. We hold the "New Departure" of the late Democratic party, taken by the action of their Convention in seven States, as an affirmation of the principles for which the Republican party has contended for the last ten years; and in the "Passive Policy" of that party, already assumed in several of the States, we recognize an acknowledgment of their helplessness or success in the coming Presidential campaign.

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The rival candidates for Congress met in debate at Portland last Monday night, and before one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in that city, presented their opposing political views. The audience was attentive throughout, each speaker being frequently cheered by partisan friends as his points were strongly made. The main points attempted to be made by Mr. Burnett were based on the capital and labor question, the tariff, our national banking system and Government land grants for internal improvements. The positions taken by Mr. Burnett on these questions were ably and successfully controverted by Judge Wilson. On the question of the tariff, he proved that the Democratic party in its platform in 1868 occupied the same position now advocated by the Republican party of this State; that if the tariff was higher now than in 1828, (as Mr. Burnett asserted) that it was no burden as there was forty times as much produce, etc., to raise it on; and that more than half of the Democrats in Congress had always voted for the tariff laws; that local or State interest governed in that matter; that while the people of Illinois, who were all farmers, had instructed their Republican Congressmen to oppose the tariff, the people of Pennsylvania, who were all manufacturers, instructed their Democratic Representatives to advocate a high tariff; that without a tariff there would be a dearth of labor in the mills, the same as there now exists in our shipyards. On the question of land grants for internal improvements, which Mr. Burnett most earnestly opposed, Judge Wilson, in reply, read from the State Democratic platform of 1870 where the Democracy called on Government for just such a grant as Mr. Burnett now so earnestly denounced. But this was not all. Nearly every other principle, said Judge Wilson, enunciated two years ago was now ignored, and many of them utterly discarded. This change of front, Judge Wilson denounced as an effort to gull the people who did not think for themselves. It made no difference, said Judge Wilson, whether these railroads are held by monopolists or not, so long as they do good to the country. If it were not for the land grant to the Northern and California railroad, monopolies it is now called, it would not be built at all. The position of Mr. Burnett on banking was a curse, and National Banks were only intended to destroy the liberties of the people. He thought there was no reason why the country could not get along without paper money, as it did before the war. That period, "before the war," is not so long passed, but what some of us can remember whether there was any very great destitution of paper money at that time. We remember seeing a good deal in circulation, we think, issued under banking laws made by the different States. We have not forgotten how insecure some of it was, how often at a discount, and how liable to break at any time. Contrast the paper money issued by these State banks, ("wild cat currency" much of it went by the name of), their insecurity, with our National Bank paper, its security based on the credit of the Nation, and what is the conclusion? In regard to the homestead law, Judge Wilson said the only veto-President Buchanan ever gave was to that law. In regard to corruption, he challenged the Democracy to name one on their side who had ever been punished for any crime. He spoke of the \$12,000,000 defaulter and thief of New York, Tweed, being elected to the State Senate by 12,000 votes after these frauds had come so light. These are some of the

prominent points made by Judge Wilson in refutation of positions assumed by Mr. Burnett, as we read them reported in the daily press of Portland. As these gentlemen will be with us this evening, let every one attend and hear for himself.

A large mass meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York, on the night of the 10th, at which resolutions eulogizing the Administration and urging the re-nomination of Grant and Colfax were adopted with hearty applause. Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker. He spoke in high terms of the honesty and success of Grant's Administration, and said that Grant had fulfilled all his promises he had made in his letter of acceptance in 1868. He said that though a military man, Grant was the first President to treat the Indians with humanity. He considered the Administration, as a whole, a noble success, and believed the old Republican organization destined to be led to large victories in the future. He said if he thought the Cincinnati Convention should force the Philadelphia Convention to take a purer and more advanced platform, he should be glad, but he was opposed to so dividing the Republicans as to enable the Democrats to get into power. He said that Senators Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull could not make a new party.

Governor Grover, so far, in his schemes and plottings to secure his nomination to the United States Senate, has carried a full hand. So slyly and yet expertly has he manipulated the cards, as to deceive some of the "very elect." He played a trump card even in the house of Nesmith's friends. He played double on Slater, on Helm. He made promises to Burnett's friends. Hayden, it seems, was the only aspirant whom he had not tickled. We know not what Helm, Slater and Hayden may do, for these Democrats are peculiar, but Grover has "skunked" the trio.

New London, Connecticut, has a doctor who has adopted the popular method of going about from house to house hawking his nostrums and his medical skill like an old tinker of debilitated wares. He opens the door and sings out, "Anybody in here got the rheumatism, coughs, colds, neuralgia, heart disease, small pox, or anything else?" On receiving a negative answer he retorts, "Glad of it," bangs the door and moves on.

All the universities and colleges in the country will have to stand from under Stephen Andrews' Pantareal establishment when it once goes into working order. His university, which has been registered for incorporation at Washington is to teach everything from shoe-making to astronomy. It is to have nineteen first class and ten thousand second class professorships. It is to be hoped that this discrimination is not made in favor of second class education.

A Syracuse genius has discovered a method by which a water wheel can be run without water. For water he substitutes small iron balls, which run into the buckets of the wheel, and being discharged below into a receptacle provided for the purpose are carried up by an elevator propelled by the wheel, to do service as long as the turning of the wheel is desired. The boys will do well to watch the success of this device, as it may show how they can elevate themselves to any given height by the straps of their boots. And then, the use of balls once successful, water might be used in the same way—a plan of great importance to many mills in a "dry time."

People may cry "hold it enough!" till their lungs are exhausted, but the crop of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates bids fair to grow no smaller. William Allen, of Ohio, and ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, are the last reckless champions to shie their castors in the arena.

Nevada has extensive and valuable borax fields.

Clams and crickets furnished a feast for Puget Sound Indians.

California is conceded to be "great shakes" now.

Diamonds have been found in California recently.

Cyrus W. Field is back from his long European trip.

The celebrated Father Gavazzi is coming to this country.

Baltimore's new City Hall will cost \$2,500,000.

Boston, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants, has 27,500 houses.

Temnyson is said to be dreaming away his life in a cloud of tobacco smoke.

A Petaluma belle eats onions for the purpose of discouraging the attentions of an infatuated lover.

Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales have been invited to attend the Boston Jubilee.

A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which "just sat on its hind legs and howled."

Lemon-aid—Queen Victoria has given a pension to the widow of the late Mark Lemon, who was so great in Punch.

Tennessee hires out convicts to work on the railroad, which is thought to look like offering a premium for them to make tracks.

Horace Greeley proposes to write an essay on the proper time to graft saddle trees. They can only be successfully propagated by early sowing.

A miniature steam engine, built of gold, set with diamonds, and standing on a three cent piece, is one of the attractions in the Schenectady Masonic Bazaar.

A Richmond man writes to the Dispatch, of that city, that the report of his death by drowning which it published, is "extremely inaccurate."

They have some ancient houses at Rock Island. A lady there mourns the loss of a ring which had been in her family for 527 years.

N. P. Willis used to object to water on the ground that "ever since the deluge it has tasted unpleasantly of sinners."

Swindlers tried to seduce a western man on a railroad train into betting that he could not open a patent padlock which they carried about. He took the bet and opened the lock with a sledge hammer.

A writer says that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. In a single year the locomotives of the United States consumed \$60,000,000 worth of wood.

Gen. Spinner has received specimens of the new safety check, the face of which is printed in fugitive ink tints. Any attempt to alter the writing, either by mechanical or chemical appliances, instantly removes the tint and discovers the effort to tamper with the check.

The Buffalo Commercial thinks it is strange to see how Democratic journals try to make us believe that there is any such thing as the Democratic party alive. We think our Buffalo friend must mistake for an attempt of the above description what is only intended as a demonstration of respect for the corpse.

Mr. Klerck, a merchant of San Mateo, Cal., was shot by an assassin, and killed at his own door on the night of the 11th inst. Traces of the assassin have been discovered. Much indignation and excitement existed.

Kallipacha, a Turkish nabob, is cutting a wide swath in Vienna society at present. He recently gave a fete at an expense of \$40,000, at which, among other things, numbers of cold pheasants were served the eyes of which were picked out by the assiduous servants, placed on the ladies' napkins, and found to be real emeralds.

The effort of the Democracy in this State to array labor against capital, is wrong. There is no natural antagonism existing between the two. They are naturally dependent, and equally necessary to the health and well being of society. This position of Democracy is intended to pander to the prejudices of that class of mind, who, either too ignorant to understand the natural relation which renders capital and labor so necessary to human happiness, or who desire siren something for which they have no desire or ability to return an equivalent.

At the sitting of the tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims on the 15th, Great Britain and the United States were only represented—the former by Lord Teutenden, Taylor and Bernard, the latter by Bancroft, Davis, Cushing and Barnes. Documents were delivered to the Secretary of the tribunal for transmission to the arbitrators.

How inconsistent and brazen for Democracy to be prating about "one man power," one man influence in controlling the commerce of the State, at least in the valley, when they alone are responsible for it, if it exists. Pomeroy was right when he said that "Democracy was on the road to the devil."

The late Horace L. Kent, of Richmond, Virginia, a staunch Union man, who had a daughter devoted to the "lost cause," reminded her of some of the beauties of her devotion by making the following bequest in his will: "I give her the following, viz: Twenty-five bonds of K. P. & Co., \$25,000; eighteen servants emancipated by secession, \$10,000; insurance and bank stocks, \$15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate government for the wanton, cruel and wicked destruction of my property on the third of April, 1865, \$200,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million of dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effects of secession has been, but for which, I could have left all my children a handsome competency."

Speaking of the coming Convention in Cincinnati, the New York Express says: "The Democrats are warned to keep away, and we trust will keep away. Let the Convention be in the hands of those who desire honest men for office." It will afflict the Democratic heart, we are sure, to see such an immundo against the honesty of the Democratic leaders from the pen of the able editor of the Express. His colleagues in the House should immediately call upon the Honorable James to rise and explain.

The Roseburg Plunderer is turning yellow. The Dalles Convention, or something else equally indigestible, has torpedied its political liver, evidently. If it grows yellow now, how will it be before the campaign ends?

Sir Charles Dilke, the English Republican agitator, recently imitated Lord Bantam in the severe simplicity of his marriage, going to the church alone and on foot, and meeting his bride there. The pair returned home arm in arm.

John Tyler, son of ex-President, has forewarned the dogmas of Democracy and announces his belief that national safety and prosperity can only come through a perpetuation of Republicanism.

Revely Johnson is given as authority for the statement that the President regrets that the claim for consequential damages was put in our case. It is conceded that one side or the other must recede within the next two months.

It is suggested that the reason why the Democrats are so badly "busted" in this State, is because they drink too much "family disturbance."

Ten thousand inhabitants of the city of Richmond, Va., one-fifth of the population of the place, are members of the Baptist churches.

The French Government will take the census of the country on the first of May.

The following are the amounts of the rates fixed by the new Tariff bill of the Ways and Means Committee: Teas of all kinds, 10 cents per pound; coffee, 2 cents; salt, in bulk and rock, 8 cents per 100 lbs.; salt, in bags and other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; pig iron, \$6 per ton; steel rails, 1 cent per pound; rails part steel, 3/4 of a cent per pound; all wools, the value of which at the port where exported is 32 cents, 8 cents per pound and 9 cents ad valorem, and where the value exceeds 32 cents where exported, 10 cents per pound and 8 cents ad valorem; manufactured cotton, unbleached, not exceeding 5 ounces to the square yard, 2 cents per square yard; bleached, 2 1/2 cents; colored and printed, 2 1/2 cents and 10 per cent ad valorem; spool thread, 5 cents per dozen and 24 cents ad valorem; burials; and all other manufactures of flax, hemp or jute, 30 cents ad valorem; books, and all other printed matter, bound or loose, except newspapers, magazines and periodicals, 12 1/2 cents per pound; newspapers, etc., 5 x cents a pound. The following principal articles, are added to the free list: Chalk diamond, undried fruits, gold-beater's skins, upholster's curled hair, hides and skins, lard, lime, oil-cake, paper stock of every description, paraffine, spermaceti, tar, tallow, pitch, manufactured teeth, beeswax and whalebone. The total amount of duties removed by the revised free list is about half a million dollars.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a unanimous decision in the Mormon case of Clinton vs. Engelbrecht, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Utah on the ground that the jury which tried the case was not selected in conformity with law, and that the summons were invalid, and it follows that indictments against Mormons for lewd and lascivious cohabitation are illegal and all proceedings against them must fall on that ground. The decision sustains the position taken by District Attorney Bates of Utah.

The National Colored Men's Convention adopted a long series of resolutions on the 15th, avowing fidelity to the Republican party, endorsing Grant and Sumner, thanking both for their efforts in behalf of the colored race, especially commending the appointment of colored men by the President to Federal offices, and asking him to make more of the same kind.

Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd, a respectable lady, of Leesburg, Va., is suspected of having poisoned her whole family—husband, four children and an elderly female relative. Arsenic was found in the stomach of a child, and another is to be disinterred and examined. The removal of obstacles in the way of a new lover, is supposed to be the cause.

The Spanish Government is reported as willing to release Dr. Howard as a friendly act to the United States, but is unwilling to admit that the least injury has been done him by the Spanish Government.

A great revival has been in progress in Lawrence, Kansas. About eight hundred souls were converted.

Some people are always bragging of their ancestors, and their great descent, when the fact is, their great descent is what's the matter of them.

The next transit of Venus will take place in 1874, visible only in the islands of the South Pacific. Government is asked for an appropriation of \$150,000 for an expedition to observe it.

John Bright hopes it will be long before the English people are called upon to choose between monarchy and a republic.

Compositors in the New York Tribune office are fined ten cents for each profane word uttered on the premises. The money is given to the poor.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption.

Mazzini is to have a monument erected to his memory in Rome.

Wild pigeons are abundant in the forests of Colusa, Cal.

Miss Cushman received \$1,500 for an hour's reading in Chicago.